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Men have slaughtered their foes in all ages; some say
that they will till time ends—
But the soldiers have never been seen who could
ruthlessly slaughter their friends;
So the death-dealing cannon kept silence, the mur-
derous sword was undyed,
The white banner of peace was triumphant—and
patriot voices had lied

When they said there's no way save through warfare
that warring of nations can cease—
That only the muzzles of cannon give birth to the
Angel of Peace.

For the spirit of Jesus is able to conquer the spirit
of war;

This, the vision had clearly revealed. And the
wonderful vision was o'er.

Montclair, N. J.

The Peace Manifesto of the Workers of Britain to the Workers of all Countries.

This manifesto was sent out by the British workmen during the great Peace Crusade. It was signed by more than seven hundred labor leaders representing nearly every industry in the United Kingdom:

"The undersigned, while holding diverse views upon political and social questions, are united in deploring that, after centuries of so-called civilization, barbarism abounds, and the world is still governed by brute force.

In that spirit we venture to address you, and knowing how vitally you are interested in the Czar's proposals for stopping the further increase of armaments and the gradual introduction of a system of international mediation or arbitration, we hope you will join us in demanding that our respective governments shall cordially co-operate with the Czar in taking the initial step—a step which, if taken, must at no distant date lead to the reduction of armaments and lightening the worker's burden.

If the millions of War's victims, whose blood has dyed every ocean and saturated the soil in all parts of the globe, could momentarily revisit us, what a mighty chorus of approval would be raised at the announcement that a practical effort is being made to arrest the further slaughter of our fellows!

Generation after generation has protested against the awful sacrifice of life, the terrible burdens imposed upon industry, the incalculable waste of wealth, which labor created and War destroyed; but until now neither protests, entreaties, nor prayers have been heeded, and the evil continued—every nation rushed madly into the race, essaying to rival each other in armaments and to-day nearly five millions of men, skilfully trained in the art of destruction, are ready at the word of command to destroy what generations have toiled to build up, and to kill every one who resists them.

Not one of this mighty host produces anything, and those who do produce have to pay for feeding, clothing, housing and arming these unproductive millions.

In nearly every country able-bodied men in the prime of life are forced to quit their useful occupations, enter the army, and remain there for years, while the women at home work and pay taxes. If they escape from destruction on the battlefield, barrack life and the drill-

sergeant sap their manliness and too often transform them into idle loafers. The cost of maintaining these armed hosts is incalculable, but it has all to be defrayed out of the fruits of labor, and all producers have to work an hour longer every day of their lives to pay for these institutions, which are a perpetual menace to Peace.

Statesmen in every country profess to lament the magnitude of the evil, but until recently no responsible government has been bold enough to take the initiative and propose a remedy. At last, however, a ray of hope comes to us from an unexpected quarter—the Czar of Russia has invited all professedly civilized Powers to consider whether it is not possible to stop the suicidal rivalry in armaments and to mutually agree that for a term of years no country shall increase army or navy.

For our part we hail the Czar's Rescript and are not disposed to question his sincerity. Whether he has any ulterior object in view, whether the form of government of Russia is good or bad, are questions which it is not our present purpose to discuss. If we wait until a similar proposal is made by a government which is free from such nefarious practices as empire-expansion taking the form of land-grabbing and exploitation, our hopes will be long deferred, indeed, must be abandoned, for there is no such government. No! we have waited long enough, and now that a definite proposal is before us why should we, who have so much to gain by its acceptance, hesitate to be deluded by cries about the Czar's insincerity?

It may suit the purpose of people who live upon taxes to raise such cries, and it is but natural that they should be joined by army and navy contractors, who supply soldiers with provisions unfit to eat, boots and clothing unfit to wear, and weapons frequently useless in warfare—of course, all these vested interests would suffer. But what they lost the people would gain.

The reason assigned for the continual increase of armaments is that they are necessary for defensive purposes. Every government blames some other government for the continuance of the evils, and no one knows which is the real sinner; but a Conference would prove which is the great stumbling-block in the way of Peace.

Should the Conference not be held, or, if held, prove abortive, nations will go on increasing their armaments, wasting more millions and imposing more taxes, while year by year their fighting strength will be relatively the same as now, but the danger of a universal War will be greatly increased.

If, however, a truce is called for a term of years the people will have time to reflect and prepare for another step, namely, a gradual reduction of armaments, and instead of squandering the fruits of labor upon war-provoking institutions utilize the wealth which is now wasted upon armaments in useful works of productive industry.

So profoundly are we impressed by the appalling evils of militarism, and the enormous advantages which its arrest would give to industrialism, that on this question we have buried our differences upon other subjects, and agreed to unite in support of the Czar's proposal, and earnestly entreat you to join us in our Crusade for Peace.

Friends! the toilers of the world have had a long night of suffering through War and its manifold horrors. Let us, therefore, rejoice that a ray of light, even if it comes from Russia, heralds the dawn of a brighter and happier day!"